SENATE FISH	AND	GAME	
EXHIBIT NO	_3		
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HB 443 Walk Through

Because of an unfortunate definition of "nongame animal" in statute, many animals traditionally thought of as nongame animals are technically not. So what is the problem with the definition? The current statute defines "nongame animals" as animals that are not "otherwise classified" elsewhere in Montana statutes. And several animals—traditionally considered nongame animals—are "otherwise classified" under Montana statutes—so they are precluded from being considered nongame, including:

- Hawks, eagles, falcons and Osprey
- Owls
- Bats
- Prairie Dogs
- Other Animals

Section 1

Page 1, line 30 – Latin name change

Page 2, lines 13 - 14 – Change definition of Nongame Wildlife – Basically says that nongame animals are anything NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED <u>under FWP statutes</u>.

Section 2

Page 3, lines 13 - 18. The definition of "management" is modernized:

- HB 443 <u>removes</u> the requirement that management means "increasing the number of individuals within species and populations of wildlife up to the optimum carrying capacity of their habitat and maintaining those levels" and replaces that requirement with "conserving populations of wildlife consistent with other uses of land and habitat."
- HB 443 also adds "control" to the list of activities allowed by FWP is allowed to do as it "manages" nongame animals.

Page 3, lines 19 – 22. Changes the definition of Nongame Wildlife – Basically says that nongame animals are anything NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED <u>under FWP statutes</u>.

Page 3, lines 23 - 25. Removes the definition of "optimum carrying capacity" which is deleted from the definition of "management" above.

Section 3

Page 4, lines 9 - 12: makes sure that rodents and vertebrate pests can be managed as they are today: prairie dogs, rodents, and other vertebrate pests can be controlled:

- In Rodent Control Districts and as County Vertebrate Pests (pursuant to Title 7, chapter 22, part 22 or 25);
- As Vertebrate Pests by the Dept of Agriculture (Title 80, chapter 7, part 11);
- On lands owned/managed by the department of natural resources and conservation; or
- On private land by the landowner.

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What is a Nongame Animal?

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	HB 44	

These	animals	are NOT	nongame:

Game¹ Antelope Game Animals **Furbearers** Bear Beaver Caribou Bobcat Deer Fisher Elk Lynx Moose Marten Mountain Goats Mink Mountain Lions Muskrat Mountain Sheep Northern Swift Fox Wild Buffalo Otter Ducks Migratory Game Bird Wolverine Geese Swans **Predators** Cranes Coyotes Rails Skunks Coots Weasels Wilson's Snipe Civet Cats Mourning Doves Grouse Upland Game Bird **Endangered Species** Pheasants Whooping Crane Ptarmigan Black-footed Ferret Prairie Chickens Timber Wolf² Game Fish (trout, walleye, etc.)

Animals That Fall Through the Cracks¹

Bald Eagle³
Golden Eagle³
Falcons³
Hawks³
Owls³
Bats⁴

Armatus Ground Squirrel⁴ Columbia Ground Squirrel⁴

Field Mice⁴

Ground Squirrels⁴

Jackrabbits⁴

Mice⁴

Pocket Gopher⁴ Prairie Dogs⁴ Raccoons⁴

Rats⁴

Richardson ground squirrel⁴ Thirteen-striped ground squirrel⁴

These Animals are Nongame¹

Great Blue Heron

Pika

Masked Shrew Snowshoe Hare Woodpeckers Sagebrush Lizard Western Toad Yellow Perch Pumpkinseed

Western Meadowlark Flying Squirrel White Pelican

White-tailed Cottontail

Least Chipmunk Sagebrush Vole Painted Turtle

These are not complete lists of animals - they are only examples

Wolves become a game animal or furbearer once they are off the Endangered Species list (87-5-131 MCA).

These animals can be destroyed if they destroy livestock or poultry under 87-5-209 MCA.

⁴ Dept. of Agriculture controls these animals when they become pests under 80-7-1101 MCA or Title 7, Section 22, Part 22 (Rodent Control Districts) or counties control them as vertebrate pests (Title 7, Section 22, Part 25).